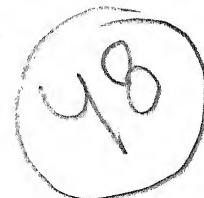


EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SGVSY) UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.

F.D.A., MEERUT, UTTAR PRADESH



Sponsored by:

**Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests
Social Forestry, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**

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**GRADING OF THE PROJECT
FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA) MEERUT**

GRADING OF PROJECT ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10				
QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS	PHYSICAL			8
	FINANCIAL			8
QUALITAIVE ASPECTS	SURVIVAL			8
	HEALTH OF PLANTATIONS			6
	MAINTENANCE			5
	SUSTAINABILITY			5
JFM	DEGREE OF PEOPLES PARTICIPATION			4
	SATISFACTION OVER PERCEIVED BENEFITS BY THE LOCAL POPULATION			4
FDA MECHANISM	COMPOSITION OF GENERAL AND EXECUTIVE BODIES OF THE FDA			6
	ROLE OF FDA IN ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPERVISORY AND MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE PROJECT			6
	FLOW OF FUNDS FROM FDA TO VFCs			5
	PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS DIRECTLY BY VFCs/EDCs			4
	MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF VFCs/EDCs			5
Overall Grading of the project	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<)
	-	5.69	-	-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY) was launched in Meerut in 2001-02 and continued till 2005-06.

The work of evaluation was handed over to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. Field work was conducted in the end of December 2006. The summary of findings are provided below.

Project Profile:

- Meerut is in the Western region of the state. The soil is sandy and alluvium type known in local terminology a *Khadar* and *Khola* type. Area under forests is only 7.8 per cent of the total reported area.
- The project was undertaken in 11 villages selected from the development blocks of Hastinapur (8 villages) and Parikshitgarh (3 villages).
- The population comprised of all categories except ST. The share of scheduled castes in population of project area was around 41%.
- People were either dependent on agriculture with wheat, paddy and sugar cane being the main crops. The other occupation which covered around one fourth of the people was daily wage earners.
- The total project cost sanctioned was Rs.158.01 lakhs and was to cover 1170 hectares. However, actual coverage was 1031 hectares and actual total expenditure was Rs.135.76 lakhs. Project work started in 2001-02 and went upto 2005-06.

Findings of the Study

- The project was implemented over 1031 hectares of which 440 hectares were identified for ANR while over 351 hectares AR work was undertaken. On the remaining 240 hectares pasture development was carried out. Except for 73 hectares of community land the entire work was taken up on forestland.
- Although sanction was received in 2000-01 and period was upto 2004-05 work actually began in 2001-02 and went on upto 2005-06. Advance and creation work was undertaken during 2001-02 and 2002-03 and in the remaining years only maintenance work was conducted.
- During 2001-02 around 63.8 per cent of the area was covered while the remaining was taken up during 2002-03.

NIL

- The total amounts spent on ARN and AR were Rs.32.3 and Rs.39.95 lakhs respectively while Rs.19.30 lakhs was spent on P.D., EPA and micro planning, which is another crucial aspect of the project had a total expenditure of Rs.16.78 lakhs.
- The important plant species which were selected for plantation were Shisham, Sagaun, Kathsagaun, Khair, Kanji, Eucalyptus, Papdi, Bamboo, Sahjan etc. A total of 570100 plants were planted.
- The entire project work was done in Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh forest ranges. Both Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh are blocks of Mawana Tehsil.
- For physical verification two JFMC's of Hastinapur and one from Parikshitgarh were selected by us. They were Mehmoodpur Sikheda, Mohammadpur, Shakist and Neem Ka Bastaura. The area under the project in these JFMC's was 100 hectares. 105 hectares and 80 hectares. The average survival rate in these area was around 61 per cent which was very satisfactory keeping in mind the forest department normal.
- Micro plans of all the 11 villages were prepared using the PRA technique. A total of Rs.15.8 lakhs was spent on micro planning.
- In all the JFMC's selected EPA was also undertaken and some of the assets created included brick soling of village roads, drainage works, deepening of ponds, soil conservation work, immunization of animals, construction of cemetery sites in villages etc. A total amount of Rs.13.81 lakhs was spent on EPA work.
- Monitoring of activities undertaken by FDA Meerut was conducted by a team from Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut in December 2004.
- As a result of the efforts of the officials of the forest department the level of awareness created among the people in encouraging.
- Bank accounts have duly been opened in the SBI for the FDA in Meerut and also for the different JFMC's.
- The quality of work done was found satisfactory during the physical verification.
- Plantation was carried out through seeds as well as saplings. The average height attained by plants has varied from the species to another since some species have a relatively faster growth. Thus height of plants varied from around 4 to 10 feet.
- Although the villagers are deriving benefits from the project, the fact that Meerut forest division is a Sanctuary limits the extent to which the community can benefit since the rules in a forest sanctuary are stringent and so the usufruct sharing of benefits is restricted.

- The project generated a total of 1.15 lakh days of employment. However, since the average wages in the district are higher it was difficult to find labour at the approved rate of Rs.58 per day.
- The DFO office has regularly been sending audited statements to the CF from where they are directed to the concerned state and central government offices.

Project Constraints and Limitations

- The rates approved for carrying out AR, ANR and PD are rather low.
- Since there is no provision of keeping cattle guards, plant protection becomes difficult to manage.
- The wage rate fixed at Rs.58 per day is low so it is rather difficult to get workers because the existing market rates are much higher.
- Plants are being damaged by Van Rose (Neel Gai), Wild Boar, porcupine and wild rats.
- After initial phase when funds were received without difficulty, there was problem related to flow of funds.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- Amounts sanctioned per hectare for doing work under ANR, AR and PD should be at least at par with those sanctioned under Social Forestry.
- The project must have provision for keeping a cattle guard.
- There is a need to revise the wage rates from the present approved rate of Rs.58 per person per day.
- Flow of funds should be regular otherwise work gets adversely affected.
- While it is necessary to ensure that people's views are incorporated in chalking out entry point activities the forest officials, if need be, should use their power of persuasion to see to it that assets to be created are selected on the basis of priority from the point of view of economic development of the village.
- There is an urgent need to chalk out some programme to deal with the menace of Van Rose (Neel Gai), Wild boar etc which cause extensive damage to plantations.
- The government should think in terms of schemes of economic development rather than usufruct sharing mechanism in Meerut because it is a wild life sanctuary and the rules are extremely stringent regarding the benefits which the local community can have from the forest products.

CHAPTER I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Introduction

During the 9th plan the Ministry of Environment and Forests implemented certain Centrally assisted schemes which aimed at promoting afforestation on degraded forest and adjoining lands, including lands adjoining National parks and sanctuaries. Their objective was to cater to the needs of the local people related to fuel wood, fodder and small timber and at the same time it also envisaged eco-development work in the villages on the fringes of the forests. During the last two years of the 9th plan the Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana (SGVSY) was initiated and was implemented through the centralized set up of the Forest Development Agency (FDA) on a pilot basis. The scheme is implemented by involving the FDA's and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC's). It is expected that this decentralized institutional structure would allow greater participation of the community in both planning and implementation of the appropriate afforestation programmes. The village will be reckoned as the unit of planning and implementation, and all the activities under the scheme will be conceptualized at the village level.

The government has decided to evaluate the work done by the different district Forest Development Agencies under the scheme and this report deals with the work which has been done in Meerut. The first chapter deals with the profile of the project area and its salient features. Details about the project such as its location, cost, duration and area etc are also discussed in the chapter.

Project Title

Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana: A Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests through FDA Meerut U.P.

Project Implementing Agency

FDA	:	Meerut
District	:	Meerut
Forest Division	:	Meerut
Forest Circle	:	Meerut
State	:	Uttar Pradesh

Project Location

Development Blocks :	Hastinapur and Parkshitarh
Forest Ranges :	Hastinapur and Parkshitarh

Villages associated : 11 (List given below)

Range	Name of Village
Hastinapur	Saifpur Firozpur, Alipur Morna
	Mahmoodpur Sikhera
	Mohammdpur Shakist
	Hastinapur Batawali
	Mord Khurd
	Kisorepur Mamainpur Gurha
Parkshitgarh	Narangpur Dhakaini Sikandrapur Neem ka Bastura

Project Cost, Duration and Area

Project Cost : Rs.158.01 lakhs sanctioned (Actual cost Rs.135.76 lakhs because area covered was reduced)

Project Duration : 2000-01 to 2004-05. Actual work began in 2001-02 and continued upto 2005-06

Project Area : 1070 hectare approval (Actual area covered 1031 hectare or 96.3% of approved area).

Project Proposal

People living on the fringe of Forest area are quite heavily dependent on forests for their day-to-day requirements such as fuel wood, fodder, non-timber forest produce such as herbs medicinal plant and small timber etc. However, if people are allowed control free access to these products it will have an adverse impact on forest which will tend to get degraded and might even lead to deforestation. Therefore, a compromise has to be struck between ensuring regeneration of forests and maintaining a minimum forest cover and at the same time ensuring that the essential needs of the village community are also fulfilled without any damage to the forest. It is thus necessary to interlink the two approaches of integrated forest development as well as employment generation and economic development.

Meerut district has over 675 villages out of which many are located on the periphery of the forest area. During the year 2004-05 the area under forest was barely 7.8 per cent of the total reported area of the district. This was ~~a~~ below the norms laid down under the National Forest Policy which states that a minimum of 33.33 per cent of the total reported area should be under forests. In the case of U.P. however, since the districts lie in the plain areas forest cover is generally much below this norm in most districts and Meerut is no exception. The district is situated in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna-Doab and lies between latitude $28^{\circ}32'$ and $29^{\circ}18'$ North and longitude $77^{\circ}7'$ and $78^{\circ}14'$ East. The total area of the district as per the census of 2001 was 2590

sq kms. The district is surrounded by districts of Baghpat on the west, Gaziabad in the south, Muzaffarnagar in the north and Bijnore and Jyotiba Phule Nagar on the east.

Project Area and Location

Work under the Samnvit Gram Vanikaran Samraddhi Yojana was taken up in 11 villages of the district. Although Meerut has 7 forest ranges actual forest cover is found mainly in the forest ranges of Hastinapur and Parkshitgarh. Therefore only these two ranges were selected by the FDA for work under SGVSY. River Ganga flows in this area. The blocks in which these selected villages fall are those of Hastinapur and Hastinapur and Parkshit Garh. Eight and three villages have been taken from Hastinapur and Parkshitgarh respectively.

Soil-Type-The soil of the area is sandy-alluvium soil. The soil along the river bed is mainly alluvium and in the local terminology is referred to as '*Khadar*'. Along the higher undulated banks of the river the soil is mainly sandy and the terminology used for it is '*Khola*'.

Climate: The climate is typical to that of the plains of Uttar Pradesh. Summer starts in March and peaks during May-June and temperatures cross 40° C. The main winter season is between November to February and minimum temperature may drop to around 5° C. July to September is the monsoon season. The district had an annual rainfall of 782 m.m. during 2000.

Any Previous Project

The district has not had any specific project. However, the social forestry programme in the district has been going on for some time.

On going project

The socio-economic profile of each of the 11 villages indicating member of households, total population, land utilization etc are provided in Table 1.1. As already indicated earlier they were selected from the blocks of Hastinapur and Parkshitgarh both of which come under Mawana Tehsil. These blocks are also Forest Ranges and although the district has as many as seven forest ranges the FDA took up work in only these two as the main forest area lies in them. The area being located in the upper Ganga-Yamuna-Doab has sandy alluvium type of soil. Soil found along the river bed is mainly alluvium and local name for it is '*Khadar*'. On the other hand the area along the higher undulated banks of the river is mainly sandy and the local terminology for such soil is '*Khola*'. People of the area are mainly dependent either on agriculture for their livelihood or work as non-agricultural labourers. The main crops of the area are wheat, paddy and sugar cane. One of the problems which people face in some areas is that the river changes its course from time to time and so their agricultural lands get adversely affected.

Table-1.1
Profile of JFMCs/Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (ha)			Cattle Popu- lation
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Hastinapur	Mahmood pur Sikhera	1628	402	832	870.10	413.00	370.00	730
		Saifpur Firozpur	10553	3808	4530	1113.40	620.00	396.00	908
		Mohammadpur Shakist	1611	407	932	208.80	180.00	-	832
		Mord Khurd	3218	493	2225	632.10	211.80	356.00	843
		Hansapur Batawali	2210	365	1513	419.60	335.00	48.00	1503
	Hastinapur	Kisorepur Mamainpur	1179	628	250	778.40	639.9	138.5	1033
		Gurha	1892	610	890	617.00	526.267	90.733	1178
		Alipur Morna	3024	776	1156	1051.356	762.756	288.6	2235
2.	Parikshitgarh	Neem Ka Bastaura	3800	2000	1800	987.361	952.361	35.00	2325
		Narangpur	5100	3560	1540	875.04	445.04	4300.00	1920
		Dhakaini Sikandrapur	4418	2798	1620	727.348	427.348	300.00	1272
		Total	38633	15847	17288	8280.51	5513.47	6322.83	14779

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Project Objective:

The Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana had various objectives and they are being outlined below.

- To protect the forests through people's participation under lines of JFM. The JFM concept was first initiated in Arabari village of Midnapur district in West Bengal. It was then subsequently developed in its present form.
- To ensure scientific management of forests.
- To create awareness among people about the significance of forests and the need to ensure their regeneration and a minimum forest cover.
- To plant trees in accordance with the soil conditions and also the preference of people.
- To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- To generate employment opportunities for the local people.

People's participation involves three main stages. In the first stage awareness among people towards the significance of forest has to be ensured and this is a necessary condition. The second stage is that of monitoring and evaluation where the government helps people. In the third stage the government should only act as a facilitator by providing technical support and ensure that there ^{are} no disputes. If awareness is achieved the people will themselves look after the protection of the forest cover by putting an end to unscrupulous grazing or cutting in the forests.

Project Components:

- The project had some very important components:-
- To ensure people's participation.
 - To undertake entry point activities which would facilitate people's participation.
 - To develop micro plans with the help of people themselves.
 - Extension and promotion of JFM's.
 - Added Natural Regeneration (ANR)
 - Artificial Regeneration (AR)
 - Pasture Development (PD)
 - Plantation
 - Technology Extension
 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Salient Features Including Proposed Strategies for Treatment

In order to ensure soil and moisture conservation measures like contour bunding, staggered trenches, construction of drainage channels, deepening of ponds, construction of boundary walls of schools, temples, brick soling on village roads etc was done. Besides this, as far as plantation work was concerned the work of added natural regeneration and artificial regeneration was done by planting various types of keeping in mind the soil condition of the area.

Creation of Joint Forest Management committees

Since work related to Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana was to be taken up in 11 villages with the help of people's participation through the JFM's, the JFM's automatically became an integral part of the project. Micro plans were to be drawn up with consultation of the people themselves with the help of the forest department officials. To make people aware it was decided to even train people of the concerned JFM and other community members as well.

Composition of the FDA

The FDA is headed by the conservator of forests as its chairperson. Under each conservator of forests there may be a few Forest Division^s (Districts). For example Meerut has a conservator of forests and the districts under him are Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Gaziabad and Gautam Buddh Nagar. Each district or Forest division has its own Forest Development Agency and the DFO of the Division is its Member Secretary. The next in the hierarchy come the SDO's/Rangers who are called Team Leaders. And finally the respective JFMC's have a representative of the Forest Department of the rank of Forester who is the Secretary of the JFMC. The JFMC also has a

president who is a local person elected by the General Body of the JFMC. The other forest officials who extend their help in the work of the FDA are section officers and forest guards but they are not directly a part of the FDA.

Micro Planning and Joint Forest Management

In each of the 11 villages which were selected for conducting the activities under SGVSY village level planning was conducted by the Forest Development Agency. The technique popularly known as Participatory Rural Appraisal was used under which the people's opinion was sought about the work to be carried out under the Entry Point Activities as well as the ANR, AR, PD work. The actual work was then done by the JFMC under keen and watchful supervision of the Forest Department Officials.

Entry Point Activities

Elaborate planning was done under the FDA for the creation of community assets in addition to fuel/fodder, plantation and pasture development. The type of activities undertaken in Meerut forest division included.

- Maintenance work of Gram Panchayat House.
- Construction of boundary walls of schools, veterinary hospital, Panchayat house.
- Repair work of School and flooring work.
- Brick soling on village roads.
- Drainage work.
- Excavation/deepening of ponds
- Soil conservation work
- Immunization of animals
- Construction of cemetery in the villages.
- Distribution of earthworms for vermiculture and bee boxes for apiculture.

Approved Programme of Works

Table 1.2 provides the relevant details about the approved programme of works. Although the work was approved from 2000-01 to 2004-05 the work actually began in 2001-02 and went on to 2005-06. The total work was done by 2002-03 and subsequently only maintenance activity was taken up.

Table-1.2
Approved Programme of Work (2000-2001 to 2004-2005)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP) District : Meerut State: Uttar Pradesh Approved Wage Rate: Rs. 58 Rs. in Lakh and Area in Hectare													
Item of Work	Rate Rs.	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1.ANR													
Admissible Rate	7540												
a) Advance	3000	440	13.20									440	13.20
b) Creation	2000			440	8.80							440	8.80
c) Maintenance	2540					440	4.14	440	3.52	440	3.52	440	11.18
SUB-TOTAL	7540	440	13.20	440	8.80	440	4.14	440	3.52	440	3.52	440	33.18
2.AR													
Admissible Rate	13224												
a) Advance	5500	390	21.45									390	21.45
b) Creation	4500			390	17.55							390	17.55
c) Maintenance	3224					390	4.77	390	3.90	390.00	3.90	390	12.57
SUB-TOTAL	13224	390	21.45	390	17.55	390	4.77		3.90		3.90	390	51.57
3.Pasture/SP Devt.													
Admissible Rate	8584												
a) Advance	3500	240	8.40									240	8.40
b) Creation	2500			240	6.00							240	6.00
c) Maintenance	2584					240	2.36	240	1.92	240	1.92	240	6.20
SUB-TOTAL	8584	240	8.40	240	6.0				1.92		1.92		20.60
Total of Work	29348	1070	43.05	1070	32.35	1070	11.27	1070	9.34	1070	7.42		105.35
4.SMC (15%of			15.80										
5. Extension / Awareness /JFM/ Training					8.80								15.80
6. Micro planning			3.16		7.00								15.80
7. Fencing													3.16
8. Monitoring & Evaluation						5.27							5.27
9. Improved Technologies including treatment of special problem land						1.10				1.00			2.10
10. Over Head			4.30		3.24		1.12		0.94		0.93		10.53
Total		1070	75.11	1070	48.96	1070	12.39	1070	11.28	1070	8.35	1070	158.01

Note: Work was approved for the year 2000-01 to 2004-05. However, actually work was done between 2001-02 to 2005-06.

Source : D.F.O. office , Meerut.

CHAPTER II

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In the ^{is} chapter we will discuss issues related with area covered in the project, physical and financial targets and their achievements, extension and awareness among JFMC's, plantation work done, types of assets created under Entry Point Activity (EPA) etc.

Classification of Area Covered/Treated

The FDA work was implemented on forest land and community land. Although the plan was approved for 2000-01 upto 2004-05 the work was actually initiated during 2001-02 and continued upto 2005-06. During the first two years, i.e., 2001-02 and 2002-03 only advance work and creation was undertaken. During 2001-02 the total area of covered were 683 hectares out of which 658 hectares were forest land. Similarly the area covered during 2002-03 was 348 hectares out of which 300 hectares were forest land. On the whole the total area covered was 1031 hectares. It may be pointed out that initially the area to be covered was 1070 but as a result of some reasons the actual coverage was reduced by 39 hectares and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry were duly informed about the same. Out of the total 1031 hectares covered under the scheme Added Natural Regeneration (ANR) was taken up on 440 hectares and Artificial Regeneration was done on 351 hectares. The remaining 240 hectares were utilized for pasture development. Table 2.1 provides all the details regarding the total area covered and treated.

Table-2.1: Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	PD	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of medical value	Perennial herbs	Total	% of Total Project Area
2001-02(Advance Work and Creation)										
Forest Land	350	157	151	-	-	-	-	-	658	61.5
Community Land	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2.34
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	350	182	151	-	-	-	-	-	683	63.84
2002-03(Advance Work and Creation)										
Forest Land	90	121	89	-	-	-	-	-	300	28.04
Community Land	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	4.49
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90	169	89	-	-	-	-	-	348	32.53
2002-03(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	350	157	151	-	-	-	-	-	658	-
Community Land	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	350	182	151	-	-	-	-	-	683	-
2003-04(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	440	278	240	-	-	-	-	-	958	-
Community Land	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	440	351	240	-	-	-	-	-	1031	-
2004-05(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	440	278	240	-	-	-	-	-	958	-
Community Land	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	440	351	240	-	-	-	-	-	1031	-
2005-06(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	90	121	89	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Community Land	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90	169	89	-	-	-	-	-	348	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Physical and Financial Achievements:

Table 2.2(A) to 2.2 (F) provide year wise details of the physical and financial achievements. Although work had been approved from 2000-01, the FDA began work from 2001-02. It is for this reason that in Table 2.2(A) achievement column draws a blank. Consequently work was extended upto 2005-06 as against 2004-05. During 2001-02 [Table 2.2 (B)] ANR was taken up on 350 hectares, AR on 182 hectares and PD on 151 hectares. This worked out to be 79.5 per cent, 46.7 per cent and 62.9 per cent of the targeted area under ARN, AR and P.D. in that order. A total of Rs.79.96 lakhs was spent on the works. During the year 2002-03 [Table 2.2 (C)]

the remaining work related to ANR, AR and PD was taken up to complete the targets. The shortfall of 39 hectares which has been referred to earlier was in the case of AR work. Therefore under AR total area covered was 351 hectares against the targeted figure of 390 hectares. In the remaining three years 2003-04 to 2005-06 only maintenance work was done on the area which had been covered under ANR, AR and PD. However, the Entry Point Activity work was done over three years i.e. 2001-02 to 2003-04.

The total amount spent on different activities were as follows over the entire duration of the work.

ANR	-	Rs.32.3 lakhs.
AR	-	Rs.39.95 lakhs
PD	-	Rs.19.30 lakhs
Soil Conservation	-	Rs.15.24 lakhs
EPA & Micro planning	-	Rs.16.78 lakhs
Other Activities	-	Rs.12.14 lakhs
Total	-	Rs.135.76 lakhs

Table-2.2(A)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2000-01)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
a)	Advance Work	440	0	13.20	0
b)	Creation	-	-	-	-
c)	Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	440	0	13.20	0
2	Artificial Regeneration				
a)	Advance Work	390	-	21.45	-
b)	Creation	-	-	-	-
c)	Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	390	-	21.45	-
3	Pasture Development				
a)	Advance Work	240	0	8.40	0
b)	Creation	-	-	0	0
c)	Maintenance	-	-	0	0
	Sub Total	240	-	8.40	0
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			15.80	-
5	EPA	-	-	8.80	-
6	Micro Planning	-	-	3.16	-
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10	Overheads	-	-	4.30	0
	Total	-	-	75.11	0

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Table-2.2(B)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2001-02)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	350	-	10.64
	b) Creation	440	350	8.80	6.56
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	440	350	8.80	17.2
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	182	-	9.67
	b) Creation	390	182	17.55	8.24
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	390	182	17.55	17.91
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	-	151	-	4.88
	b) Creation	240	151	6.00	3.67
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	240	151	6.00	8.55
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	13.10
5	EPA	-	-	7.00	12.85
6	Micro Planning	-	-	-	2.83
7	Fencing	-	-	5.27	1.58
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	1.10	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	0.06
10	Overheads	-	-	3.24	5.88
	Total	-	-	48.96	79.96

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Table-2.2(C)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	90	-	2.43
	b) Creation	-	90	-	0.84
	c) Maintenance	440	350	4.14	0.76
	Sub Total	440	350	4.14	4.03
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	169	-	8.88
	b) Creation	-	169	-	4.90
	c) Maintenance	390	182	4.77	0.35
	Sub Total	390	182	4.77	14.13
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	-	89	-	3.08
	b) Creation	-	89	-	0.87
	c) Maintenance	240	151	2.36	0.58
	Sub Total	240	151	2.36	4.53
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	2.14
5	EPA	-	-	-	0.24
6	Micro Planning	-	-	-	0.09
7	Fencing	-	-	-	0.48
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10	Overheads	-	-	1.12	1.52
	Total	-	-	12.39	27.16

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Table-2.2(D)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2003-04)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	0.06
	c) Maintenance	440	440	3.52	0.41
	Sub Total	440	440	3.52	0.47
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	0.13
	c) Maintenance	390	351	3.90	0.21
	Sub Total	390	351	3.90	0.34
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	0.06
	c) Maintenance	240	240	1.92	0.17
	Sub Total	240	240	1.92	0.23
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	-
5	EPA	-	-	-	0.10
6	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	1.00	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	0	0.06
10	Overheads	-	-	0.94	-
	Total	-	-	11.28	1.20

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Table-2.2(E)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2004-05)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for The year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	440	440	3.52	1.68
	Sub Total	440	440	3.52	1.68
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	390	351	3.90	1.83
	Sub Total	390	351	3.90	1.83
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	0.12
	c) Maintenance	240	240	1.92	1.34
	Sub Total	240	240	1.92	1.46
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	-
5	EPA	-	-	-	-
6	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10	Overheads	-	-	0.93	-
Total		-	-	10.27	4.97

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Table-2.2(F)
Physical and Financial Achievements (2005-06)

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
a)	Advance Work	-	-	-	-
b)	Creation	-	-	-	0.61
c)	Maintenance	-	90	-	8.36
	Sub Total	-	-	-	8.97
2	Artificial Regeneration				
a)	Advance Work	-	-	-	-
b)	Creation	-	-	-	1.93
c)	Maintenance	-	169	-	3.81
	Sub Total	-	-	-	5.74
3	Pasture Development				
a)	Advance Work	-	-	-	-
b)	Creation	-	-	-	0.82
c)	Maintenance	-	89	-	3.71
	Sub Total	-	-	-	4.53
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation	-	-	-	-
5	EPA	-	-	-	0.62
6	Micro Planning	-	-	-	0.05
7	Fencing			-	0.42
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	0.18
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10	Overheads	-	-	-	1.96
	Total	-	-	-	22.47

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Plantation Stock Raised on a Range wise basis

In accordance with the proposal submitted under the SGVSY by the FDA Meerut the entire plantation was conducted during 2001-02 and 2002-03 in all the 11 JFMC's which were selected from the forest ranges of Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh. The norms which are laid down for plantation envisage 11000 plants to be planted per hectare in Artificial Regeneration. In Meerut Artificial Regeneration is referred to as Management Intervention (MI) as well. In areas where ANR work was undertaken 200 plants have been planted per hectare and in case of PD 400 plants per hectare have been planted.

For planting different species trenches are first dug. Each trench is about 10 ft long, 2 ft wide and 1.5 ft deep. They are called contour trenches. In each trench two plants are planted. The trench helps in protecting soil erosion as well. Some plants are also planted on top of the trench.

Some of the stages involved in the process of plantation under DFDA are

- Area demarcation
- Cleaning work

- Digging of contour trenches
- Sowing seeds of different varieties or plating different species.
- Making footpaths for inspection
- Pruning of the small plants
- Pruning of the woody plants

The plantation work which was carried out is given in Table 2.3. The main species planted were Shisham, Sagar, Kanji, Eucalyptus, Subabool, Sahjan, Papadi, Khair, Bamboo, Kath Sagar, Jamun, Serus and Tamarind. A total of 570100 plants of these species were planted over the 1031 hectares under ANR, AR and PD.

Table-2.3
Plantation under FDA-JFMC Range wise

Sl No	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area ha			No.of Plant
				Artificial Plantation	Aided Natural Regeneration	Pasture Development	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hastinapur	Mahmood pur Sikheda	Community Land	10				11000
			Duryodhan Block North	20			4000
			Duryodhan Block South	20			4000
			Duryodhan Forest Block	20			4000
			Duryodhan Forest Block		30		12000
Saifpur Ferozepur	Saifpur Ferozepur	Community Land	15				16500
			Vidur Forest Block North	15			3000
			Vidur Forest Block South	15			3000
			Vidur Forest Block		15		6000
			Vidur Forest Block	30			6000
			Central Ganga Canal			10	4000
			Central Ganga Canal 14 to 20 Mile Stone	20			22000
			Alipur Morna	5			5500
			Arjun Block	10			11000
Hansapur Batawali		Community Land	Yudhishtir Block East		25		5000
			Yudhishtir Block West	25			5000
			Arjun Block	10			11000
			Krishna Block			25	10000
			Hansapur Batawali	1			1100
			A.B.Canal 15 to 21 Mile stone	10			11000
			A.B.Canal 15 to 17 Mile stone		10		2000
			A.B.Canal 18 to 21 Mile stone			10	4000
			Mohammad pur Shakist	Community Land	10		11000
			Kaurav Forest Land	20		0	22000
			Karn Forest Land		20		4000
			Kaurav Forest Land			20	8000
			Dron Block		20		4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mord Khurd	Community Land	10			11000
			Bhishm Block North				4000
			Bhishm Block South		20		4000
			Bhishm Block			25	1000
			Duryodhan Forest Block		20		4000
		Kishorepur Mamainpur	Community Land	5			5500
			Pandava Block East		25		5000
			Pandava Block West		25		5000
			Draupadi Block			18	7200
			Draupadi Block			17	6800
		Gurha	Community Land	5			5500
			Abhimanyu Forest Land	10			11000
			Nakul Block		25		5000
			Sahdev Block		25		5000
			Nakul Block			30	12000
			Bhishma Forest Block	15			16500
Parikshitgarh	Narangpur	Community Land	10				11000
		Central Ganga Canal 50/4 to 54 Mile Stone		15			16500
		Khanpur Block	5				5500
		Mishripur Block			20		4000
		Tarviyat pur Janubi			20		4000
		Sultanpur Dabal				10	4000
		Khanpur Block				15	6000
		Kiropur Forest Block				10	4000
		Tarviyat pur Shumali	30				33000
		Mahmoodabad Forest Block			20		4000
	Dhakaini Sikandrapur	Community Land	2				2200
		Mishripur Block	10				11000
		Bhagwanpur Block	12				13200
		Shahipur Block	20				22000
		Sarangpur Block	9.5				10450
		Bhagwanpur Block	8.5				9350
		Ferozepur Block	13				14300
	Neemka Bastaura	Central Ganga Canal 43 to 50 Mile Stone		25			27500
		Kharkhali Block	25				27500
		Tarviyat pur Shumali				5	2000
		Tarviyat pur Shumali	10				11000
		TOTAL		351	440	240	570100

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Sampling of JFMC's for Physical Verification

According to the guidelines provided for the evaluation work the survey team was expected to cover 10 per cent of the area and also 10 per cent of the JFMC's. In the case of Meerut total area covered was 1031 hectares and so we were expected to cover approximately 103 hectares, similarly since 11 JFMC's were selected by the FDA we had to cover at least one JFMC. The work done by the FDA was spread over the forest ranges of Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh with 8 JFMC's falling in the first and 3 JFMC's in the second forest range respectively. We therefore decided to cover both the ranges and randomly selected two JFMC's from Hastinapur and one from Parikshitgarh. In these JFMC's we visited the forest areas to see the species planted under ANR, AR and PD to assess their survival rates and also to assess the assets created under EPA. The JFMC's selected were Mahmoodpur Sikhera and Saifpur Ferozepur from Hastinapur and Neem Ka Bastaura from Parikshitgarh. We shall deal with each JFMC separately.

(a) **Mehmoodpur Sikhera-** The Gram Sabha has a population of 2000 and there are 300 households. The area has a total of 1280 animals which included mainly cows and buffaloes. It is approximately 45 kms from Meerut and 5 kms from the Hastinapur Range office. It is located in the 'Khola' area of the Ganga River. People are mainly engaged in agriculture and the main crops are wheat, paddy and sugarcane. However, around one fourth are labourers. The total area under plantation was 100 hectares out of which only 10 hectares was under AR. ANR and PD done on 60 and 30 hectares respectively. A total of 35,000 plants of different species were planted during 2001 and 2002. The survival rates varied from one area to another ranging from a high of 69 to a low of 55 per cent. Thus the overall survival rate worked out to be around 62 per cent.

In order to calculate the survival rate the same technique was adopted in all the three JFMC's selected by us. As per the norms laid down 11000 plants are to be planted per hectare under AR. We therefore took two areas randomly of approximately 0.2 hectare area and counted the plants. As ^{per} the norms 220 plants had been planted initially. The actual number of plants found were the basis for calculating the survival rate. For example, if surviving plants were found to be 110 then the survival rate of that patch was 50%.

Different plant species were selected for plantation under AR, ANR and PD. Some of the important species were Eucalyptus, Tamarind, Papadri, Bamboo, Khair, Sheehsam, Kath Sagan, Sagan, Sahjan, Sirus etc. The average height of the plants varied according to the species because the growth varies from one specie to another.

(b) **Saifpur Ferozpur-** The Gram Sabha is quite large as compared to Mehmoodpur Sikhera with a total population of 19900 and 2100 households. It also had a much larger population of animals

39278

(4800) comprising of buffaloes, cows, bulls, goats and horses etc. It is approximately 40 kilometers from Meerut and 12 kilometers from the Hastinapur forest range. Even this JFMC has 'Khola' type soil which is mainly sandy in nature. Consequently the main crops grown are again wheat paddy and sugar cane. Besides agriculture some families are also engaged in animal husbandry while around 25 per cent earn their living working on a daily wage basis. The population mainly includes Jats, Gujars, Snake charmers and some nomadic tribes.

The total area covered under JFDA was 105 hectares out of which 20 and 25 hectares were under AR and PD respectively while the remaining 60 hectares was under ANR. The survival rate among the planted species on the whole once again worked out to around 63 per cent.

The different plant species which were selected for plantation in this JFMC were Sheesham, Sagaun, Kanji, Eucalyptus, Subabool, Sahjan, Papadi, Khair, Kachnar, Bamboo, Jamun, Sirus, Kathsgaun etc.

(c) Neem Ka Bastaura- This JFMC was from Parikshitgarh Forest Range. This is located approximately 45 kilometers from Meerut and roughly 15 kms from the Range office. The total population is around 2200 comprising of 284 households. Nearly 30 per cent of the population comprises of SC category while nearly 57 per cent are OBC's. Very few people possess land because the river Ganga changed its course and many have become landless. The economic condition of the people is worse off as compared to either Mahmoodpur Sikhera or Saifpur Firozepur. A large number of people work as daily labourers. Under the DFDA a total of 80 hectares was covered out of which 60 hectares was under AR and 5 hectares under P.D. A total of 68000 plants were planted in the different locations and survival rate among plants varied between 58 to 70 per cent and so the overall survival rate worked out to around 61 per cent. The main plants which were selected in Neem ka Bastaura included Kanji, Sheesham, Kath Sagaun, Sirus, Khair, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Tamarind and Jyuliflora.

When the Forest Development Agency undertakes work under ANR and AR those plant species are selected which can be developed keeping in mind soil conditions and the choice of the people. In case of plantation under PD fodder varieties are selected. However, once again soil conditions and people's preferences are given due consideration before taking a decision on the species to be selected.

On the whole it was found that survival of plants was over 60 per cent in most areas. According to the G.O. issued by the Forest Development in July 2003 the minimum survival rate of species planted in 2001 should be 50 per cent (after 5 years) and 56 per cent in case of those planted in 2002 (after 4 years). In the case of Meerut since survival rates are above 60 per cent it can be concluded that plantation work has been a success since the actual survival rates are better than those laid down under the norms of the forest department. Here it may be important to point

out that the area has a serious problem with Neel Gai (now known as Van Rose) and wild boars. Both these animals move in herds and cause lot of damage to plantations in the forest area and also on the fields of the villagers. Under the SGVSY there is no provision for keeping a cattle guard for protecting plants as in the case under Social Forestry. However, the department tries to hire people for at least a limited time period within the budgetary provision.

Participatory Rural Appraisal and Micro Planning

In all the 11 JFMC's selected under the project Micro plans were duly formulated before the project was implemented. The ranger and forester of the concerned Range visit the JFMC area and hold discussions with the people and the Micro Plans are prepared using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique. The total amount of expenditure on Micro Planning in the district as a whole was Rs.15.80 lakhs.

Entry Point Activities (EPA)

During the preparation of Micro Plans the forest department, with the help of the community, identified certain EPA in each JFMC. (11 JFMC's in the case of Meerut). It is found that although involvement of the local community and their effective participation is desirable, it is difficult to achieve. This is so because forest activities have long gestation periods and so people do not accord high priority to them. Moreover, these programmes are considered to be government programmes and so implementation and protection is seen as the government's responsibility. Above all, forest plantation programmes entail '*Closure*' of the forest area leading to hardship to those local people who are depended on forest for various products. Therefore EPA assumes special significance for the people as they include creation of assets for the community which the community itself will maintain. Some of the common activities under EPA are:

- Water harvesting structures like check dams.
- Drinking water requirements
- Digging of wells
- Creation of roads and culverts
- Construction of sheds for schools and community use assets etc.
- In the case of Meerut the important activities which were taken up under EPA included.
- Maintenance work of Gram Panchayat House
- Construction of boundary walls of schools, veterinary hospital and Panchayat House.
- Brick soling on village roads
- Drainage work

- Deepening of ponds
- Soil conservation work
- Immunization of animals
- Construction of cemetery in the village
- Distribution of earth worms for vermiculture and bee boxes for apiculture

The complete list of assets created under each JFMC is provided in Table 2.4. As far as the expenditure on EPA is concerned the total amount spent was the 13.81. The year-wise breakup of the total expenditure is being provided below:

2001-02	-	Rs.12.85 lakhs
2002-03	-	Rs.0.24 lakhs
2003-04	-	Rs.0.10 lakhs
2005-06	-	Rs.0.62 lakhs

Joint Forest Management

Since work under SGVSY was taken up in 11 villages formal Joint Forest Management committees were formulated in each of these 11 villages. The total membership in terms of total households was around 6485. Each JFMC has an executive committee comprising of at least 9 persons. The general body decides who will be its President. The president's position is usually held by an influential person such as the village Pradhan. The Forester (Forest Department Officer) is its Member Secretary. The executive body should have at least 2 females and one person belonging to the scheduled caste category.

If we look at the social composition of beneficiaries it is found that there were as total of 38324 beneficiaries out of which 49.80 per cent were scheduled castes. The details are provide in Table 2.4.⁵

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Table-2.4
Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Social Category	Male	Female	Total
Scheduled Caste	10390	8695	19085
Others	9429	9810	19239
Total	19819	18505	38324

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

**Table 2.5: Year-wise and Village wise Details of EPA
(Table 2001-02)**

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No.of Assets	Expenditure Incurred	People Contribution towards Expenditure
1.Alipur Morna	1.Construction of last seen site at village cemetery. 2. Construction of platform in cemetery. 3. Maintenance work of Gram Panchayat House 4. Construction of Boundary Wall of Primary School	1 1 1 96.70 Mtr.	63888.00 18650.00 38293.00 57700.00	4637.00 2735.00 4000.00 -
	Total:		178531.00	11372.00
2.Gurha	1. Construction of Boundary Wall & soling in Gram Sabha Temple 2.Construction of last seen site at village cemetery. 3. Construction of Boundary Wall and gate in Gurha School	26.10 M. Wall & 69.94 M.Kharenza 1 43.14 M;	23575.00 61612.00 42300.00	4400.00 8284.00 4700.00
	Total:		127487.00	17384.00
3. Kishorepur Mamepur	1. Repair work at school	1	125379.00	2600.00
	Total:		125379.00	2600.00
4. Hansapur Batawali	1. Brick soling on village road	111 M.	40000.00	1700.00
	Total:		40000.00	1700.00
5. Saifpur Firozpur	1. Drainage wcrk in Gram Sabha 2. Brick soling in old Religious Site 3. Excavation of pond and drainage work in Saifpur	125 M. 140 M. 123 M.	22000.00 77895.00 76000.00	1100.00 2000.00 1700.00
	Total:		175895.00	4800.00

Table 2.5 continued

Name of Village	Assets Created Under FDA	No.of Assets	Expenditure Incurred	People Contribution towards Expenditure
6. Mahmoodpur Sikheida	1. Soling work in Mahmoodpur Sikheida 2. Soil conservation works in Mahmoodpur Sikhaida pond 3. Deepening of ponds in Bada Gaon 4. Animal Immunization in Mahmoodpur Sikhaida.	500 M. - - -	82750.00 22680.00 42100.00 1900.00	1600.00 700.00 1000.00 -
	Total:		149430.00	3300.00
7. Mohmmadpur Shakist	1. Construction of last seen site at village cemetery. 2. Construction of Drainage Channel 3. Deepening of Pond in Mohammadpur Shakist	1 105 M. 1	60000.00 24930.00 44000.00	3700.00 400.00 1200.00
	Total:		128930.00	5300.00
8. Mode Khurd	1. Construction of Drainage in Veterinary Hospital 2. Construction of last seen at Village Cemetery. 3. Construction of Boundary Wall of Veterinary Hospital 4. Flooring in Primary School Rooms & Courtyard	22 M. 1 32 M.	25000.00 60000.00 44470.00 20198.00	1600.00 2600.00 3200.00 2200.00
	Total:		149668.00	9600.00
9. Narangpur	1. Construction of drainage channel 2. Construction of last seen site at	65 M. 1	32530.00 54970.00	3500.00 6668.00
	Total:		87500.00	10168.00
10. Nimka Bastaura	1. Construction of Boundary Wall of Gram Panchayat House	70.8 M.	70726.00	7888.00
	Total:		70726.00	7888.00
11. Dhakaini Sikandarpur	1. Construction of Boundary Wall of School	93.55 M.	51294.00	5700.00
	Total:		51294.00	5700.00
	Grand Total:		1284840.00	

YEAR 2002-03

1. Mode Khurd	1. Deepening of Pond	1	24300.00	2748.00
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YEAR 2003-04

1. Mahmoodpur Sikhera	1. Distribution of earthworms for vermiculture and bee boxes for apiculture	-	10200.00	-
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YEAR 2005-06

Mode Khurd	Deepening of Pond	1	30000	-----
Mohmmadpur Shakist	Drainage Work	1	25000	-----
हंसापुर बटावली ^{Hansapur} <i>Bataval</i>	Distribution of bee boxes for apiculture	4	6561	-----
	Total		61561	-----

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Meetings of the JFMC's and FDA's

The details of the meetings both General Body as well as the Executive Body of the FDA and different JFMC's are provided in Table 2.6.

Table-2.6
Details of General Body and Executive Body Meetings Held

Details	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body meetings held	218	06
Number of Executive Body meetings held	218	06

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

Micro Planning:

Micro plans were prepared for all the 11 villages before implementation of the scheme.

Registers and Records maintained

(a) By JFMC's- General cash book, Bank A/c and Pass Book, Register indicating meetings.

(b) By FDA- Meeting Register, Micro plans of all villages, JFMC file, Cheque book.

Capacity Building Programmes

The FDA conducted training programmes for its staff as well as the community related to vermiculture and apiculture the details are being provided in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7
Details of Capacity Building Programmes

Training Conducted for whom	Topic covered	No.Trained
(a) Staff	Vermiculture and Apiculture	16
(b) Community	Vermiculture and Apiculture	15

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is a crucial aspect to ensure success of the schemes. The number of inspections made by the senior forest officials (upto Dec2003) is indicated below:-

(a) Chief Conservator of Forests	:	Nil
(b) Conservator of Forests	:	4
(c) Deputy Conservator of Forests / DFO	:	12

Whether any other independent agency was also involved in the monitoring process.

The responsibility of monitoring the activities undertaken by FDA Meerut was entrusted to the Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut and work was done by them in December 2004.

Expenditure incurred on training activities

A total expenditure of Rs.15.80 lakhs was spent on Extension/Awareness/JFM/ Training in Meerut.

CHAPTER III

F.D.A. MECHANISM

In this chapter we will briefly highlight the composition of general and executive body of the FDA and point out its strengths and weaknesses as well. Finally we will provide details regarding the bank accounts and audit status etc.

Constitution of the FDA

The FDA Meerut was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 on 31 August 2000 at the district head quarter of Meerut. Registration was done after completing all the guidelines laid down by NAEB, Government of India. Even the General and Executive bodies were duly constituted keeping in mind proper rules and regulations. A copy of the Registration is attached at the end of the report (Annexure No.2).

Strengths and Weakness of the FDA

(a) Strengths

- People have become aware about the significance of the forests.
- People have become fairly receptive to government schemes.
- The plantation work has been successful as a result of the people's participation.
- The cultivators have by and large become aware and knowledgeable about the plant species to be planted not only in the forest area but also on their own land.
- Despite the fact that the rules in the case of a Forest Sanctuary are quite stringent but the community has benefited to some extent by way of access to grass and fuel wood etc.

(b) Weakness

Under the Forest Act the rules are laid down regarding the rights of the people on different forest products. In the case of Meerut the forest area is a sanctuary for protecting the 'Barasingha'. The rules are most stringent in all sanctuaries and the people do not have any rights on forest products. Consequently while FDA talks of people's participation and sharing of the benefits with the people, the Forest Act itself is quite contradictory to the very objectives of FDA. Consequently

various rules of the JFM can not be made applicable in Meerut. For example people can not send their cattle for grazing in the forest area nor can they collect grass for feeding their animals at home. Similarly they can not even be given permission to collect fuel wood, if you strictly follow the rules and regulation to be implemented in the case of a Forest sanctuary. This perhaps in the main weakness of the FDA because people are not able to share the benefits of the plantation work done. However, some people, particularly the poorer sections of society do collect some grass and fuel wood to meet their requirements.

Other Central or State Government Schemes

The state government as well as the Central government has other schemes in operation in the state. Some of the important schemes being SGRY, SGSY, PMRY, Indira Avas Scheme etc.

Details of bank accounts of the FDA and JFMC's

The FDA Meerut has one current account and a savings bank account with the State Bank of India, Kutchery Branch Meerut. Similarly the JFMC's too have their individual accounts. The details of the bank accounts of the FDA and the 3 JFMC's visited by us are being provided below.

Table 3.1
Details of Bank Accounts

Account of	Bank and Branch Name	Bank Branch 4 Digit Code No.	Account Number	Type of Account
1. Chairperson and Member Secretary cum Chief Executive Officer DFDA Meerut	SBI, Kutchery Branch, Meerut	2401	10230246302	Current
2. Member Secretary-cum-Chief Executive Officer DFDA, Meerut	SBI, Kutchery Branch, Meerut	2401	10230248638	Savings
3. Saifpur Firozepur, JFMC	SBI, Hastinapur Branch	2353	01100030068	Savings
4. Mahmoodpur Sikhera, JFMC	SBI, Hastinapur Branch	2353	01100030071	Savings
5. Neem ka Bastaura, JFMC	Punjab National Bank, Parikshitgarh	0824	30917	Savings

Source: FDA Office Meerut and concerned JFMC'

CHAPTER IV

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter an attempt is being made to analyze the findings of the study based on our field survey conducted in the forest ranges of Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh and the three JFMC's falling under these two ranges. Analysis will be based on the work of plantation, survival rate of plants, assets created under EPA, people's participation, maintenance of records and benefits which have been derived by the local community through FDA activities conducted under SGVSY in Meerut.

Assessment of Plantations

Plantation work under the FDA was conducted either on degraded forest land or on community land. The area falls along the Ganga-Yamuna-Doab and so soil is of the 'Khadar' and 'Khola' type or sandy-alluvium type. Where need arose soil and moisture conservation work was undertaken and in some cases lands were also treated to make them suitable for plantation. A total of Rs.15.80 lakhs was spent on soil and moisture conservation (SMC).

The plantation work in the project was conducted through both seeds and saplings. A nursery was developed within the division for this work but not all species could be developed. The other species were, therefore, purchased from other forest nurseries. In the areas visited by us the average survival rate varied from around 58 to 65 per cent. These figures of survival rates compare quite favourably when we compare them to the norms prescribed by the forest department which state that in case of five year old plants survival rate should be 50 per cent while in the case of four year old plants rate of survival expected is 56 per cent. Both these rates are lower than the actual survival rates found in the selected JFMC's. To work out the survival rates we randomly selected 0.2 hectares of area and estimated the number of surviving plants out of the total plants which were initially planted. The species which were planted have different growth rates and so it was natural to find that height of plants varied according to its species. Some plants had attained heights of around 3.5 to 4 feet while there were some plants which had attained 10-12 feet height.

Keeping in mind both the survival rate as well as the heights attained by plants it may be stated that the regeneration process has been successful. The main species planted under ANR have been Papari, Bamboo, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Sagar, Khair, Sirus, Kanji, Neem and Kachnar. Under artificial regeneration some of the varieties in addition to those under ANR are Eucalyptus, Jamun, Popular and Aawla.

Technology used in the project

ANR work was done for strengthening the forest cover. AR or management intervention measures were taken for improving forest area and forest cover and PD measures were undertaken to provide benefits to the village community. Traditional tools and implements were used in most of the project activities.

Increase in availability of biomass (fuel wood, fodder, other NTFP's etc)

Although the work done in the district dates back to only 4-5 years only there certainly has been improvement in the biomass. Actual gains will be visible after a couple of years. However, all the gains will not percolate down to the people because Meerut Forest Division is a Forest Sanctuary and so the community will be able to derive benefit and for plantation work which was conducted on community land. The Forest Act has very stringent rules regarding granting of permission to take any forest produce from the sanctuary.

Improvement in the quality of life of the people in the project area

The activities generated under the project created employment opportunities. Details of man days of employment generated are depicted in Table 4.1

Table-4.1
Man Days Generated in the Project

Year	Man days generated
2001-02	66,517
2002-03	21,223
2003-04	5,811
2004-05	3,797
2005-06	17,623
Total	1,14,971

Source: D.F.O. Office Meerut

A total of around 1.15 lakh mandays of employment were created under the project. The beneficiaries included people belonging to the scheduled caste and women. However, the prescribed wages of Rs.58 per day were too low and it was very difficult to get work done on these rates. The average daily wages in the three JFMC's visited by us ranged between Rs.90-100 per day.

Immunization camps for animals were held in some villages. The other activities to affect living conditions included brick soling of village roads, drainage work, soil conservation work and distribution of earthworms, vermiculture and bee boxes for apiculture.

The people particularly those belonging to the weaker sections are getting grass, fuel wood etc to meet their requirements. However, not much dent has been made on the incomes of the people because the wage rate of Rs.58 per day was lower than the ongoing rate of the area.

People's Participation

- (a) **Regarding choice of species-** The first consideration was the soil condition and suitability of the plant species in the area. However, during the PRA exercise even the people's preferences were considered in finalizing the different species for plantation. The forest officials feel that people are aware about the species now and have planted them even on their own private land. No medicinal plants have been planted under the project. However, some of the species which have been planted will be useful for the people in the coming years.
- (b) **Creation of Awareness-** The project has certainly created awareness regarding the significance of forests and over the years since the inception of the project they have stopped sending their cattle for feeding in the forest area.
- (c) **Approach adopted for creating awareness-** The main method used for creating awareness among the community has been holding village level meetings during which they were informed about the significance of the forest not only from the environmental point of view but also for their own benefit and the need for their effective participation. This was the most significant method because it led to direct interaction with people and their apprehension were removed. However, in some cases even pamphlets were distributed for spreading awareness.
- (d) **Involvement of village community-** The people's participation was ensured in project planning and project implementation. As far as usufruct sharing of benefits is concerned the people have benefited to some extent. However the rules governing a forest sanctuary put numerous constraints because of which the products from the sanctuary can not be shared with people despite their active participation.

Not all people are aware of usufruct sharing mechanism but they feel that in return for their co-operation they are not being benefited sufficiently. However, an informal procedure has been evolved through which some grass and fuel wood is collected by the local people.

Creation of Assets, their protection and maintenance:

The SGVSY does not have any special provision for keeping a cattle guard as in the case under the Social Forestry Programme. However, it is essential that during the initial stages at least there should be someone to look after the saplings planted. The forest officials therefore managed to keep people on an ad hoc basis for the protection of plants. The duration varied from one JFMC to another depending on the amount of funds which could be managed within the overall project budget. Even the people took some interest in the protection of plants by ensuring that their own cattle are not left to graze in the areas where new plantation work had been taken up.

As far as the maintenance of the assets under EPA was concerned the forest department after creating the assets handed them over to the Gram Sabha and from then onwards the responsibility to maintain them was that of the Gram Sabha. Where ever Kutcha road was created or even brick soling work was done, it has been maintained in the 3 JFMC's visited by us because these roads are of a great help to the villagers. Some of the other assets which were created in 2001 were maintained initially but were not in very good condition such as the drains. Ponds were deepened but in the JFMC's visited by us it was found that they are generally dry except for just after the monsoon season and even then they are primarily used for bathing their cattle.

Maintenance of Records:

- (a) One nursery was raised for supplying plants of some species. The remaining plants were procured from other nurseries. Records were duly maintained.
- (b) The plantation journal was also maintained.
- (c) The records pertaining to General Body and Executive Body meetings of the JFMC's was maintained.

Project Benefits:

The main benefit of the project has been planting of different species under AR, ANR and PD and also the creation of various assets under EPA. The EPA has taken up work with the consent of the people and so the people's participation in the maintenance and regeneration of forests has been facilitated. The project also was able to generate 11.50 lakh man days of employment between 2001-02 to 2005-06. Employment was provided to a large section of people belonging to scheduled caste category and women.

Project Reporting Activities

The DFO's office sends quarterly progress reports to the conservator of Forests. These reports are then passed on to the Chief Conservator of Forest, Lucknow and then to the concerned office of the Central Government.

The accounts of the DFDA are audited and the audited reports are also sent to Delhi through the conservator Forest Meerut Circle and the Chief Conservator of Forests, Lucknow. These have been sent each year for the years 2000-01 upto 2006-07.

CHAPTER V

PROJECT CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

This chapter highlights some of the constraints and limitation which were experienced by the implementing agency while the project work was going on. This information has been gathered through discussions with the different forest officials as well as members of the different JFMC's visited by us.

Constraints and Limitations

There were not too many constraints limitations in carrying out work under SGVSY in Meerut. However, there were some areas of concern.

- (a) The different species planted under AR, ANR and PD were under threat from the Van Rose (earlier known as Neel Gai) and the wild boar. Both these animals are quite destructive especially because they have a tendency to move in herds.
- (b) The other constraint has been the stringent rules governing a Forest Sanctuary under which it is not possible to share the benefits along with the community such as fodder and fuel wood.
- (c) It was not easy to get labourers at Rs.58 per day.
- (d) The approved rates under FDA project should do not have any provision for keeping cattle guard. This makes it difficult to ensure protection of newly planted species.
- (e) The rates approved for carrying out ANR, AR and PD are rather low.

Whether flow of funds was smooth and without delays

Initially there was no problem with respect to the flow of funds. However, funds due to be released during December 2002 were kept in abeyance due to some problems. This was so because the Mid-term monitoring carried out by the Central Government had raised some observations on which an Action Taken Report was to be submitted. The Action Taken Report was submitted in September 2003 but the funds were released as late as January 2005.

Efforts made by project authorities for early release of funds

The project authorities were constantly making efforts for early release of funds. However, the delays were beyond their control as can be gauged from the fact that while Action Taken Report was sent by FDA Meerut in September 2003 it took another 15 months before funds were actually released.

CHAPTER VI

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Scope for improvement

The amounts sanctioned per hectare for creation and maintenance under AR, ANR and P.D. need to be revised. They are on the lower side as compared to those admissible under Social Forestry. Thus a parity should at least to be maintained between the two programmes.

In western U.P. particularly the people are better off relatively as compared to Eastern U.P. As a result the wage rates of Rs.58 per day are below the average daily wages that a labourers gets elsewhere. Finding labourers at the rates prescribed under the project was therefore a tough task. Initially funds were received regularly for two years and then because of certain clarifications, which were sought, the funds were put on a hold. The office submitted an Action Taken Report as was directed and even then it took around 15 months before funds could be released despite efforts of the office of the DFO. The forest development programmes are such that even after plantation funds are required regularly for various activities such as cleaning, pruning, maintenance, guarding the plantation sites and nurseries etc. Thus care should be taken to avoid delays in the release of funds as far as possible.

Although activities under EPA are selected and finalized with the consent of the people there is a need for the forest officials to be more selective keeping in mind the requirements of the village. For example, the villagers in Neem Ka Bastaura selected construction of boundary wall around the village temple and this was the only work carried out under EPA. However, the village is in need of a road as well as a drainage channel and this ought to have been accorded higher priority. Thus while people's preference is important and needs to be given due consideration the forest officials should have used their discretion to influence the people that the need for a road and drainage channel is higher for the village as compared to construction of the boundary wall around the temple.

In this area the menace caused by Van Rose (Neelgai) and wild boar is considerable. Besides this wild rats and porcupines also damage plants by digging at their roots to dig their burrows. In fact even the villagers are troubled by the Van Rose and wild boar. Not only are forest plantations damaged but even standing crops of villagers get totally damaged because the Van Rose and wild boar cause extensive damage by moving in large herds. People, as it is, are not very rich and so damage to their crop can means considerable hardship to them. The government should therefore come up with some ways or means to effectively deal with this menace.

The guidelines for EPA prescribe that assets should be created so that the entire community can benefit from them. However in Mehmoodpur Sikhera distribution of earthworms for vermiculture and distribution of bee boxes for apiculture was done whereby only some selected families benefited. Even those who received the benefit are no longer doing the work of vermiculture or bee keeping and so this too was an activity which could have been avoided.

Summary of Discussion with the DFO, Meerut Division

Name of DFO : Mr. Ashish Tewari
 Ph (Office) : 0121-2641762
 Mobile No. : 9412506804

Mr. Ashish Tewari, DFO Meerut Division was extremely co-operative and his entire office extended their full co-operation during the period we were in Meerut in connection with the evaluation work. In fact Mr. Tewari personally took us to the two JFMC's of Mehmoodpur Sikhera and Saifpur Ferozepur which had been selected for inspection from Hastinapur Range. During our visit to Neem ka Bastaura JFMC in Parikshitgarh he had some pressing engagements in his office and so he requested Mr. Joga Singh the SDO to travel with us. The other forest officials who provided help were the two Range officers namely Shri Omkar Singh, Shri D.K. Chaudhary from Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh and the two Foresters Mr. Sunder Pal Singh and Mr. Harnarayan Singh. The former was the secretary of both JFMC's of Hastinapur while the latter was the secretary of the JFMC selected from Parikshitgarh. Last, but not least, Shri Jeetendra Sharma, the Accountant in the DFO office was extremely helpful to us and provided all the relevant secondary information in connection with the project over the entire period of the project. We wish to express our gratitude to all these officials for their kind co-operation which facilitated the evaluation work.

Mr. Ashish Tewari is a very knowledgeable person and our discussions with him before we set about the task of evaluation, during the field visit as well as at the end of our evaluation gave us very important insights into the work done by the FDA Meerut and also the type of problems which were faced by them. It was pointed out by him that the set of rules laid down under the Forest Act differ from one category of forest to the other. Forests are mainly of three types viz. Reserve Forests, Protected Forests and Private Forests. In the case of the Reserve Forests the rules regarding rights of the people on forest products are very stringent. All forest sanctuaries as well as National Parks fall under Reserve Forest Category. The forest of Meerut Division come under forest sanctuary with the Barasingha being the protected animal of the area. Consequently, the people have very limited rights on the forest products in this area. In the case of Meerut the work undertaken is on a total of 1031 hectares out of which almost 93 per cent is Reserve Forest.

It was pointed out that the SGVSY envisages people's participation in the various programmes and there is a usufruct sharing mechanism involved. Therefore, if the Forest Act is to be complied with in all seriousness the people can not have access to grass, fodder and fuel wood from forests. Under the project ANR and AR are undertaken mainly from the angle of regeneration and conservation of forests while PD work is done keeping in mind the requirements of the local community. But if the forest is a wild life sanctuary then people can not obtain full benefits of the work undertaken. The DFO therefore explained that the scheme of rotational grazing can not be implemented in the forest area. He was therefore of the opinion that the DFDA projects should have been taken up on an area specific basis rather than being introduced as a scheme across the board. In his opinion the scheme of Eco Development would be more fruitful in a Forest Sanctuary like Meerut. The aim should be to reduce the dependence of people, in such areas, on forest. Alternative strategies should be developed such as providing bio-gas and L.P.G instead of fuel wood.

However, Mr. Tewari expressed his satisfaction with the work done in the district from the point of view of successful plantation of different species of plants under the scheme. The success is reflected in the survival rate of plants which is more than satisfactory. He was also happy over the fact that the community has been very co-operative by ensuring that their cattle are not allowed to graze in the forests and also that they are also keen to preserve the forests of the area. This has been possible as a result of spreading awareness among them and involving them through PRA techniques in the formulation of micro-plans and by taking up various activities as per their suggestions under EPA.

Annexure-1
Plantation under FDA-JFMC Range wise

Sl No	Range Name	JFMC Name	Plantation Site Name	Area ha			No.of Plant	Species
				Artificial Plantation	Aided Natural Regeneration	Pasture Development		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hastinapur	Mahmood pur Sikheda	Community Land	10			11000	Eucalyptus	
		Duryodhan Block North		20		4000	Mulberry, Tamarind, Papadi, Bamboo, Khair, Kathsgaun, vahera, Sheesham, Sagaun, Sahjan, Kathnar	
		Duryodhan Block South		20		4000	Mulberry, Tamarind, Papadi, Bamboo, Khair, Sagaun, Kathsgaun, Baheda, Sheehsam, Sahjan, Kachnar	
		Duryodhan Forest Block		20		4000	Khair, Sahjan, Kathsgaun, Sagaun, Bamboo, Neem	
		Duryodhan Forest Block			30	12000	Sagaun, Khair, Kathsgaun, Sahjan, Sirus, Neem, Bamboo, Mahuwa, Amala	
Saifpur Ferozepur	Saifpur Ferozepur	Community Land	15			16500	Sheesham, Sagaun, Kanji, Eucalyptus, Subabool, Sahjan, Papadi, Khair, Neem, Kachnar, Bamboo	
		Vidur Forest Block North		15		3000	Sahjan, Khair, Kathsgaun, Neem, Papadi, Sirus	
		Vidur Forest Block South		15		3000	Bamboo, Sahjan, Neem, Sirus, Kathsgaun, Khair,	
		Vidur Forest Block			15	6000	Sagaun, Kanji, Papadi, Khair, Neem, Kachnar, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Mulberry	
		Vidur Forest Block		30		6000	Sagaun, Kanji, Papadi, Khair, Neem, Kachnar, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Mulberry	
		Central Ganga Canal			10	4000	Khair, Eucalyptus, Sheesham, Kanji, Bamboo, Kathsgaun, K.Semiya, Jamun	
		Central Ganga Canal 14 to 20 Mile Stone	20			22000	Khair, Eucalyptus, Sheesham, Kanji, Bamboo, Kathsgaun, K.Semiya, Jamun	
Alipur Morna	Alipur Morna	Community Land	5			5500	Popular, Eucalyptus, Kanji, Jamun, Sheesham	
		Arjun Block	10			11000	Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Sagaun, Amala, Kanji, Sheesham	
		Yudhishtir Block East		25		5000	Sheesham, Kanji, Baheda, Amaltaash, Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Mulberry	
		Yudhishtir Block West		25		5000	Kanji, Khair, Papadi, Sagaun, Kathsgaun	
		Arjun Block	10			11000	Khair, Papadi, Bamboo, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Sagaun, Amala, Kanji	
Hastinapur	Hansapur Batawali	Krishna Block			25	10000	Khair, Papadi, Bamboo, Kathsgaun, Sirus, Sahjan	
		Community Land	1			1100	Poplar	
		A.B.Canal 15 to 21 Mile stone	10			11000	Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Sheesham, Kanji	
		A.B.Canal 15 to 17 Mile stone		10		2000	Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Sagaun, Kanji	
		A.B.Canal 18 to 21 Mile stone			10	4000	Kanji, Jamun, Arjun, Sheesham, Kachnar	
		Community Land	10			11000	Eucalyptus, Khair, Sheesham, Kanji, Kathsgaun, Bamboo	
Mohammad pur Shakist	Mohammad pur Shakist	Kaurav Forest Land	20		0	22000	Eucalyptus, Khair, Sheesham, Kanji, Kathsgaun, Bamboo	
		Kam Forest Land		20		4000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Sheesham, Papadi, Sagaun, Sirus, Sahjan	
		Kaurav Forest Land			20	8000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Sheesham, Papadi, Sagaun, Sirus, Sahjan	
		Dron Block				4000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Sheesham, Papadi, Sagaun, Sirus, Sahjan	

Annexure - 1 (contd).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maurd Khurd		Community Land				11000	Eucalyptus, Sheesham	
			Bhishm Block North			4000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Papadi, Kachnar, Sahjan, Bamboo, Mulberry	
			Bhishm Block South		20	4000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Papadi, Kachnar, Sahjan, Bamboo, Mulberry	
			Bhishm Block			25	1000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Papadi, Kachnar, Sahjan, Bamboo, Mulberry
			Duryodhan Forest Block		20	4000	Khair, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Papadi, Kachnar, Sahjan, Bamboo, Mulberry	
Kishorepur Mamainpur		Community Land	5			5500	Kanji, Jamun, Papular, Eucalyptus	
			Pandava Block East		25	5000	Kanji, Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Sagan	
			Pandava Block West		25	5000	Kanji, Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Sagan	
			Draupadi Block			18	7200	Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Kanji
			Draupadi Block			17	6800	Papadi, Khair, Kathsgaun, Sagan
Gurha		Community Land	5			5500	Papular, Eucalyptus, Sheesham	
			Abhimanyu Forest Land	10		11000	Sheesham, Khair, Kathsgaun, Sagan, Bamboo, Sahjan	
Parikshitgarh		Nakul Block		25		5000	Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Kanji	
			Sahdev Block		25	5000	Khair, Papadi, Kathsgaun, Kanji	
			Nakul Block			30	12000	Jamun, Sagan, Khair, Sahjan, Bamboo
			Bhishma Forest Block	15			16500	Khair, Papadi, Bamboo, Sahjan, Kathsgaun
Narangpur		Community Land	10			11000	Babool, Jyuliflora	
			Central Ganga Canal 50/4 to 54 Mile Stone	15		16500	Kanji, Sheesham, Tamarind, Eucalyptus, Khair, Kathsgaun	
			Khanpur Block	5		5500	Kanji, Khair, Arjun, Sirus	
			Mishripur Block		20	4000	Kanji, Kathsgaun, Arjun, Jamun	
			Tarviyat pur Janubi		20	4000	Kanji, Kathsgaun, Arjun, Jamun	
			Sultanpur Babal			10	4000	Kanji, Kathsgaun, Arjun, Sirus, Jamun
			Khanpur Block			15	6000	Kanji, Arjun, Sirus, Jamun, Sheesham, Khair
			Kiropur Forest Block			10	4000	Kanji, Arjun, Sirus, Jamun, Sheesham, Khair
			Tarviyat pur Shumali	30			33000	Kanji, Sheesham, Khair, Kathsgaun, Sirus, Bakain, Papadi, Babool
Dhakaini Sikandrapur		Mahmoodabad Forest Block		20		4000	Kanji, Kathsgaun	
			Community Land	2			2200	Babool, Jyuliflora, Eucalyptus
			Mishripur Block	10			11000	Kanji, Arjun, Jamun, Sirus, Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Baheda
			Bhagwanpur Block	12			13200	Khair, Kathsgaun, Babool
			Shahipur Block	20			22000	Kanji, Arjun, Jamun, Sirus, Jyuliflora, Khair, Tamarind Kathsgaun, Sheesham, Eucalyptus, Bamboo
			Sarangpur Block	9.5			10450	Kanji, Sirus, Khair, Jyuliflora, Sheesham, Bamboo, Babool
			Bhagwanpur Block	8.5			9350	Khair, Kathsgaun
Neemka Bastaura		Ferozepur Blcck					14300	Khair, Kathsgaun, Jyuliflora, Sheesham
			Central Ganga Canal 43 to 50 Mile Stone	25			27500	Kanji, Sheesham, Kathsgaun, Bamboo, Tamarind, Amala, Eucalyptus
			Kharkhali Block	25			27500	Kanji, Sheesham, Kathsgaun, Khair, Arjun, Bamboo, Jyuliflora, Babool, Papadi, Bakain
			Tarviyat pur Shumali			5	2000	Kanji, Kathsgaun, Khair, Jyuliflora
			Tarviyat pur Shumali	10			11000	Kanji, Sheesham, Sirus, Jamun, Kathsgaun, Babool, Khair
			TOTAL	351	440	240	570100	

Annexure No. 2.

संख्या

1311

पत्रावली सं०-१

दिनांक 31.8.2000
- ५०३०३ (म)



सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण

का

प्रमाण-पत्र

(अधिनियम संख्या 21,1860 के अधीन)

संख्या ५६५ श्रेष्ठ वैदेशी ५००१

एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि रोरेस्ट छवलपुर्नन्दन
राजेन्द्री, बापीलाल प्रभागीय निदेशक, साठव्या
पुलामा दृश्य ३/ रियल लाइन रजिस्ट्रीड द्वारा।
को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के गंवंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम,
1860 ई० के अधीन सम्पूर्ण सम में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र
तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक ३, अगस्त २००३ को हजार
मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

(रमेश)

सोसाइटी के एवं स्थान,

उत्तर प्रदेश।